1. What is the proper chronological order of these civilizations?
   - a) Tiwanaku, Hopewell, Chavín
   - b) Hopewell, Tiwanaku, Cahokia
   - c) Meröe, Cahokia, Axum
   - d) Axum, Meröe, Nubia

2. The population of the world at the beginning of the Common Era was about
   - a) 1 billion.
   - d) 250 million.
   - c) 500 million.
   - b) 100 million.

3. Which of the following statements best describes African contact with Eurasia in the period 500 B.C.E.–1200 C.E.?
   - a) Thanks to the Mediterranean Sea, at least northern Africa had frequent contact with Europe, but Africans had little contact with Asia.
   - d) Africa rarely interacted with Eurasia before the early modern period.
   - c) Africa had frequent contact with Asia via the Indian Ocean, but rarely interacted with Europe.
   - b) Africa had frequent interaction with both Europe and Asia.

4. Which of the following statements best describes the sense of common African culture in pre-modern times?
   - d) North Africans had a sense of common culture, united by Islam and their Berber heritage.
   - a) East Africa had a sense of common identity, thanks to its common culture of Indian Ocean trade, but it did not include other parts of Africa.
   - c) Sub-Saharan Africa had a sense of common identity created by sharing a common Bantu language, but it did not include North Africa.
   - b) There was no common identity among the people of the continent as Africans.

5. Which of the following statements is generally true of African climate and agriculture, compared to Eurasia?
   - d) Africa’s climate is tropical, but its richer soils compensated agriculturally until the modern era.
   - b) Africa’s climate is mostly tropical, making the soil poorer and less fertile.
   - c) Africa’s climate is mostly temperate, creating growing conditions similar to those in Eurasia.
   - c) Africa’s climate is mostly tropical, making soil richer.
6. Where was the civilization of Meröe?
   - **a.** d) In the high Andes
   - **b.** c) In the northeastern part of North America
   - **c.** a) In the upper Nile Valley
   - **d.** b) Along the Niger River

7. Unlike most civilizations, this kingdom had a substantial number of female rulers who appear to have held equal power and prominence to their male counterparts.
   - **a.** d) Meröe
   - **b.** a) Chavín
   - **c.** c) Maya
   - **d.** b) Pueblo

8. Christianity was firmly established in this African state in the fourth century.
   - **a.** b) Axum
   - **b.** a) Meröe
   - **c.** c) Niger Valley
   - **d.** d) Benin

9. Which of the following statements best describes the civilization of the middle Niger River?
   - **a.** a) Cities formed in the region, but without corresponding state structures.
   - **b.** d) The peoples of the Niger Valley were gathered together over time into a single unified state.
   - **c.** b) A complex society formed, but without significant urbanization.
   - **d.** c) A number of independent city-states developed, each ruled by a king.

10. Which of the following was an important reason for the decline of Meröe?
    - **a.** b) Meröe was conquered by Egypt.
    - **b.** c) The kingdom suffered severe deforestation because so much wood was used to smelt iron.
    - **c.** a) The kingdom suffered a massive drought that led to large-scale famine.
    - **d.** d) Meröe failed to adopt the iron culture of its neighbors and thus could not compete economically.

11. Jenne-jeno was a major center of which civilization?
    - **a.** c) Maya
    - **b.** a) Axum
    - **c.** b) Pueblo
    - **d.** d) Niger Valley
12. Which of the following statements is true of iron working in sub-Saharan Africa?
   a. Iron-working technology was widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, especially the Niger Valley civilization.
   b. Sub-Saharan Africa imported iron but did not have the technology to work it for themselves.
   c. Some regions of sub-Saharan Africa knew how to work iron, but their production was on a very small scale.
   d. Iron technology was not known in sub-Saharan Africa until it was introduced after 1000 C.E. by Muslim traders.

13. Which of the following statements accurately describes the Mayan civilization?
   a. Mayan civilization remained rather simple, without significant urbanization.
   b. Mayan civilization developed over a long period in Mesoamerica.
   c. Mayan civilization only reached a limited area in what is now Guatemala.
   d. The Mayan people of the classical era were preliterate.

14. What do scholars regard as the leading reason for the collapse of much of Maya civilization in the ninth century C.E.?
   a. Invasion by their northern neighbors, the Aztecs
   b. A long-term drought
   c. Soil exhaustion after centuries of extensive agriculture
   d. Catastrophic flooding

15. Which of the following statements best describes Teotihuacán?
   a. Teotihuacán was the center of a major Andean urban network.
   b. Teotihuacán was a Mesoamerican city but not part of Maya civilization.
   c. Teotihuacán was the most important urban center of the Mayan civilization.
   d. Teotihuacán was a major center of the Hopewell Culture.

16. This city had streets laid out in a grid pattern and a large ritual center where archaeologists have found evidence of human sacrifice.
   a. Tiwanaku
   b. Teotihuacán
   c. Cahokia
   d. Tikal
17. Which region produced the Chavín culture?
- a. c) Mesoamerica
- b. a) Andes
- c. b) East Africa
- d. d) Niger Valley

18. Which statement best describes the Chavín Phenomenon?
- a. b) It was a federation of Andean cities.
- b. d) It was a religious movement that did not include political control.
- c. c) It was a religious movement that was spread forcibly by conquest.
- d. a) It was an imperial system.

19. Which of the following American states was governed by warrior-priests?
- a. c) Moche
- b. a) Chavín
- c. d) Maya
- d. b) Pueblo

20. Wari and what other state flourished in the Andes in the period 400–1000 C.E.?
- a. a) Tiwanaku
- b. b) Teotihuacán
- c. c) Timbuktu
- d. d) Tikal

21. Which of the following was a feature of the Wari state?
- a. b) A network of roads linking cities to the capital
- b. a) Elaborately fitted stone walls and buildings
- c. d) A common culture with the state of Tiwanaku
- d. c) Agriculture using the raised field system

22. Which of the following statements best describes the movement of Bantu-speaking peoples in sub-Saharan Africa?
- a. d) People moved gradually to new regions over many centuries.
- b. b) It involved the movement mostly of traders, who gradually had a cultural impact on the regions they reached.
- c. c) The Bantu-speaking peoples expanded by conquering new territories and establishing states.
- d. a) People moved over the period of about one century.
23. What impact did the Bantu peoples have on the gathering and hunting societies of Africa?
   - a) The Bantu gradually displaced gathering and hunting societies or converted them to an agricultural way of life.
   - b) The Bantu had little significant impact on gatherers and hunters, because the two lifestyles operated in different geographical regions.
   - c) The Bantu in their migrations attacked and defeated the gatherer-hunter societies they found.
   - d) The Bantu were gatherers and hunters who only gradually converted to farming.

24. What were Batwa?
   - a) Ritual ball courts in Mesoamerica
   - b) Foraging people who lived in the rain forest region of Central Africa
   - c) Raised beds for agriculture in the Andes
   - d) Bantu-speaking peoples who settled in East Africa

25. What is “gender parallelism”?
   - a) A gender system that strictly subordinates women to men
   - b) A system in which men and women live separately, married couples only coming together occasionally
   - c) A gender system in which women carry on trades for women, and men for men
   - d) A “separate but equal” definition of gender roles

26. Which of the following best describes Bantu religious practice in the period before 1500 C.E.?
   - a) Bantu believed there was a Creator God, but that he was remote and uninvolved in ordinary life.
   - b) Bantu believed that a Creator God continued to oversee human daily life.
   - c) Bantu believed in two gods, a god of good and a god of evil, who fought for control of the cosmos.
   - d) Bantu believed in a pantheon of gods, including three great gods who managed human affairs.

27. Which of the following statements best describes the peoples who inhabited the eastern woodlands of what is now the United States?
   - a) They practiced intensive agriculture, especially of corn and squash.
   - b) They formed a significant urban civilization.
   - c) They were gatherers and hunters.
   - d) They were semi-sedentary, practicing light agriculture and building mounds that served as ritual centers.
28. This society only gradually created permanent village life as agriculture was adapted to their desert environment and lived at first in pit houses that gradually grew into larger settlements.

- d) Batwa
- a) Mound Builders
- c) Ancestral Pueblo
- b) Niger Valley Civilization

29. Which society produced an elaborate and mysterious road system consisting of hundreds of miles of roads radiating out from their center that seemed unnecessary for trade or travel?

- a) Ancestral Pueblo
- b) Mound Builders
- d) Wari
- c) Bantu

30. What was the dominant center of the Mississippi Valley Mound Builder culture?

- c) Chaco
- a) Hopewell
- b) Tiwanaku
- d) Cahokia